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Kabul Times (September 19, 1962, vol. 1, no. 161)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum ... +29°C.
Minimum ... +10°C.
Sun sets today at 6-13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-43 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 161

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1962 (SOMBOLEH 28, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

A Malicious Lie By Pakistani Organs No Truth In Report Of Attack By Afghan "Bandits"

KABUL, Sept. 19.—Regarding a news item by Radio Karachi on September 16 that the Malasia of Dir repelled an attack by Afghan 'bandits' and inflicted losses to them, the Bakhtar News Agency has learned from authoritative sources that it is evident that this baseless news and shameless lie is made up by Pakistani propaganda organs which themselves are based on telling lies and making intrigues.

Release Of All Pakhtunistani Detenus Demanded

KABUL, Sept. 19.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a large public meeting was held recently under the chairmanship of Mr. Malik Kassem Khan at Takhti-Bhai in Merdan District. It was addressed by Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; Mr. Jalal Khan Khattak; Mr. Jalaluddin Akbarji; Mian Rizwanulla Kakakhail; Mr. Arbab Saifurrahman; Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangush; Mr. Rahat Khan; Mr. Ameerzadeh Khan and Mr. Pir Mukammal.

The meeting demanded from the Government of Pakistan the immediate release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners unconditionally and restoration of their confiscated properties.

The meeting declared that the people of Pakhtunistan considered the One-Unit Plan to be directed against them and, therefore, the people's views should be respected with regard to this matter.

UNEF Operations In Middle East

THANT WANTS BUDGET OF \$19 MILLION

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, yesterday submitted to the General Assembly a Budget estimate of \$ 19,256, 870 for next year's operations of the U.N. Emergency force in the Middle East.

"This amount is \$ 579,930 less than the estimate I submitted for the year 1962, and \$ 243,130 below the amount of \$19,500,000 approved for the continuing costs of the force during 1962 by the General Assembly at its 16th session," he said in a note to members.

The proposed budget comprised \$ 10,331,870 for operating costs to be incurred directly by the U.N., and \$ 8,925,000 as the estimated amount required for reimbursements of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by Governments providing contingents to UNEF.

U Thant said the force continued "effectively to serve the cause of peace in helping to maintain quiet along the perimeter of the Gaza strip, the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula and the western shores of the Gulf of Aqaba."

One cannot expect anything but this from such colonialistic organs.

But the Karachi colonialists should know that such lies and intrigues will neither hide the truth from the eyes of the world nor will it bring the brave people of Pakhtunistan to abandon their struggle for freedom and fight against the aggression of Pakistani colonialism. Pakistani colonialists may make any malicious interpretation of different manifestations of nationalism and freedom seeking by the people of Pakhtunistan but the world can no longer be deceived by such lies and intrigues.

France-W. German Collusion Attacked By Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 19, (Tass).—The Soviet Government has authorized Tass to state that General de Gaulle's public statements in Western Germany, his talks with the Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, and their joint communique "leave no room for doubt that a collusion exist aimed at the aggravation of international tension and the stepping up of the arms race".

During their talks and meetings President de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer "did everything in their power to erect new obstacles and roadblocks in the way of a German peace settlement and to pool even more their efforts in order to intensify the struggle against any proposals aimed at achieving such a settlement".

Agreeing to the establishment of the "Bonn-Paris axis", the French ruling circles entertain the secret hope that they would be able to take a leading place in this military alliance, to secure a leading role for France in the capitalist world.

The present policy of collusion between the French ruling quarters and West Germany "holds out nothing good either for France or for the strengthening of peace".

"But if the Western Powers continue resisting to the elimination of the vestiges of World War II, the Soviet Union and the other States who stand on positions of safeguarding peace and security in Europe, will have no recourse except the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic with all the ensuing consequences".

ONE KILLED IN CLASH IN E. PAKISTAN

KABUL, Sept. 19.—According to reports from various news agencies, a critical situation prevails in East Pakistan. In a clash between the public and the Pakistani security forces on Monday, one person is reported to have been killed and 77 injured.

The Pakistani authorities have banned even a gathering of four persons and the police arrested a large number of persons on Monday.

A Reuter report says that life in that province has been paralysed due to a general strike. The police fired upon the crowds demonstrating against the Government's policy; troops were also used to disperse the demonstrators. The demonstrators are reported to have set fire to a number of motor vehicles including the car belonging to an East Pakistan Minister.

The report added that a large number of citizens of Karachi also demonstrated in support of the people of East Pakistan.

Pakistan Constitution Criticized

KABUL, Sept. 19.—Moulana Mowdoodi, President of the Jammat-i-Islami Party of Pakistan, has declared in Lahore that the present Constitution of Pakistan was un-Islamic in character. He declared that under this Constitution there is no freedom of expression in Pakistan.

ONE KILLED IN ROAD

ACCIDENT

BAMIAN, Sept. 19.—An unidentified person was killed and six injured when a vehicle overturned near Shartak district of Bamian on Monday. The truck which was loaded with margarine and soap was proceeding towards Kabul. Police said that speed was the cause of the accident.

Willaya's Bid To Sabotage Algerian Elections

ALGIERS, Sept. 19, (Reuter).—The Algerian Political Bureau declared last night that Willaya 4 (a politico-military command) was trying to sabotage the national elections in the Blida and Orleansville areas under the threat of tommy-guns.

The Bureau, which is led by Mr. Ben Bella, stated after an emergency conference that members would bar the road to what appeared to be a "devil's plan" to sabotage the elections on Thursday.

The Bureau said a number of delegations from the Algiers region, under the control of Willaya 4 guerillas, had come to the capital seeking aid to "end the iron reign" of Willaya 4 officers.

Willaya 4 had tried to sabotage the elections in the Blida and Orleansville areas, where Willaya 4 officers were preaching abstention under the threat of tommy-

Economic Blocs Harmful To Developing Countries WORLD BANK CHIEF CALLS FOR MULTILATERAL AID

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The World Bank President, Mr. Eugene Black, said last night that regional economic organizations could become an impediment towards the progress of developing countries unless they abandoned their protectionist policies and adopt a liberal trade form.

Addressing the world Bank Board of Governors meeting here Mr. Black appealed to the capital-rich industrialized countries of the world to invest more private capital in the developing countries and to change from unilateral to multilateral assistance when granting the credits from public funds.

Mr. Black spoke of the export prices which had hit many developing countries because of receding raw material prices and asked these nations to start with long-term economic and administrative reforms. He said the old view that money was the only means to achieve development was wrong.

CUT IN U.S. FOREIGN AID RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, (DPA).—The Appropriation Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives recommended yesterday to cut U.S. foreign aid by \$ 1,200 million to \$3,500 million.

At the same time the Committee recommended to again include into the foreign aid bill a provision banning U.S. aid to Poland, Yugoslavia and other eastern bloc countries.

The House of Representatives is expected to act on these recommendations later this week. The outcome is open.

Political observers in Washington were not surprised by the Committee's decision to cut foreign aid substantially after a sub-committee last week demanded a \$ 1,400 million cut.

The ban on aid to Eastern bloc countries came unexpected, however, as both Houses of Congress agreed earlier to strike out a clause calling for such ban.

U.N. Assembly Session Opens

FOUR MORE MEMBERS ADMITTED

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly began last night. Rwanda, Burundi, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago were admitted to the world organization, increasing its strength to 108. Mr. Zafarullah Khan of Pakistan was elected President of the Assembly for the session. He succeeds Mr. Mongi Slim of Tunisia.

Another Soviet Bid To Seat China In U.N.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday formally renewed its bid to unseat the Formosan Regime from the United Nations and obtain recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Assembly, proposed the move in a memorandum to the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant.

The memorandum, released by the U.N., said "one of the world's greatest States" had been barred from occupying its "rightful place" in the U.N., a place which continues to be illegally occupied by the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

Mr. Gromyko blamed the United States Government, along with the Governments of certain other nations which he did not name, for this state of affairs.

He added that the failure of the U.N. "to remove the Chiang Kai-shekist political corpses from its organs," was impeding the examination and solution of the disarmament question and international economic co-operation.

Mr. Gromyko's memorandum said the U.N.'s non-recognition of the Chinese Government was impairing the world organization's prestige and diminishing its role as an instrument of peace and security.

A U.N. spokesman said: "We will, of course, not oppose a full debate on this subject."

It was understood that the United States delegation would probably move that the Assembly regard the question as important and thus subject to a two-thirds majority vote.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 19, 1962

WORLD BANK AND
I.M.F. MEETINGS

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and their subsidiary organizations are currently holding their annual meetings in Washington to review the world's monetary and economic health. And it is gratifying to learn from the opening address of Mr. Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of IMF, that the world is approaching a state of economic equilibrium solid enough to withstand monetary tension.

It may be recalled that there was an unprecedented, selling wave in Wall Street some time in May affecting other stock exchanges and causing near panic, though prices rallied soon and confidence was restored in U.S. economy. It is in this context that Mr. Jacobsson's assurance that the monetary authorities in many countries could now regard fluctuations in the level of their monetary reserves with "growing equanimity" is welcome but unless the gulf between an economy which is moving forward rapidly and the one that is crawling is bridged there is no way of fulfilling the hopes and ambitions of the millions of people.

It is the regional economic groupings' protectionist policies which are harmful to the developing countries. Even Mr. Eugene Black, the World Bank President, has expressed such fears. If the regional groupings adopt liberal policies then the developing countries need have no fear. Multilateral aid is another way of helping these nations.

At a time when fears of growing economic imbalance between the developing and the advanced countries increase, it is for international organizations like the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association to see that the gap is narrowed. No doubt the IDA, which came into being only a year ago, has made credits available for development projects in various developing countries. It has distributed all its funds and it is expected that at the current meetings

Contd. on Page 4

Pakistani Plan For Eliminating Thinkers And Writers

By NANGRAHARI

Reports from Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan speak of a constant crisis and unrest in the area. According to latest reports the Pakistani authorities have arrested seven prominent nationalist leaders possessing a long record of agitation against colonialism. Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan has now become a huge prison where everybody is a prisoner with this difference that those who serve and obey the Government of Pakistan move about in a so-called courtyard while others are locked up in cells. Nearly one thousand persons in this region have already been sent to jail; these include centenarians like Mr. Nowroz Khan Zarakzai and youths such as Abdul Khaliq and Mahmoud Aziz, who were students when they were caught and imprisoned. There are other people, like Nawab Mohammad Akbar Bugti, who has been imprisoned for life, and Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and Mir Abdul Karim, whose terms of imprisonment are indeterminate. The Khan of Kalat lives like an exile in Lahore while others, such as Mohammad Hashim Ghilzai and Sher Mohammad Mari have been expelled to wander about like in other places like homeless waifs.

Unchanged Situation

The Government of Pakistan's wrath takes many shapes and forms and descends upon the innocent Pakhtunistans with the fury and suddenness of a thunderbolt. For example, Nawab Khair Bux Mari and his family have been deprived of all rights and privileges. Even though Martial Law has been abolished yet the situation in Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, instead of improving, has become even more critical.

Residential Quarters In Kabul During Reign Of Ahmad Shah & Timur Shah

By A. A. KOHZAD

Ahmad Shah Durrani ascended the throne at Kandahar in October 1747. The founder of the Durrani dynasty, after reorganizing the administration in Kandahar, left for Kabul; he was preceded by his Commander-in-Chief, Sardar Jan Khan.

During that very first trip Ahmad Shah wanted to make Kabul the capital of his Empire, and with this idea he ordered the Sipah-Salaar (the Commander-in-Chief) six years later to build a wall around the town so that the rather unsymmetrical shape of Kabul should also be improved and its strategic position may be strengthened. This wall was completed with great speed and in a record time of five months. This wall, called "Ahmad-Shahi Wall" served its purpose by imparting a geometrical shape to the town and also provided a larger space for future expansion.

After Ahmad Shah's death, his son Timur Shah, was crowned Emperor at Kandahar in 1773. As we know it was in that year that Kabul became the capital of Afghanistan. It must be stated that the Emperor Timur Shah had no predetermined plans in this regard and, like his father, Ahmad Shah, took a routine trip to Kabul, but later made up his mind to stay here. It is a fact that the atmosphere in Kabul at that time was calmer than that of Kandahar because it must not be forgotten that after Ahmad

Shah's death, Prince Suleiman, one of his sons, with the connivance of the Grand Vizier, Shah Wali Khan, occupied the throne. Even though Shah Wali Khan was captured and killed and Timur Shah became Emperor, another relative, Abdul Khaliq Khan, who claimed to be Ahmad Shah's uncle, rebelled, thus creating more difficulties for Timur Shah. Therefore, after spending two or three months in Kandahar after ascending the throne, Timur Shah together with his army, tribal chieftains and elders, who supported him, left for Kabul, where he took permanent residence.

Palace Occupied

Timur Shah occupied the palace at Balahissar (the Citadel), where he laid the foundations of more buildings. The crowd of chiefs, military officers and their followers were encouraged and helped by the Emperor to build homes for themselves; they were granted land for buildings and assisted in other ways. The first person to build a house was Sardar Jan Khan, Ahmad Shah's Commander-in-Chief, who, as I have mentioned in a previous paragraph, was the person entrusted with the task of building a wall around Kabul. The house he built in Kabul was soon surrounded by those of his relatives and followers and came to be known as "Sardar Jan Khan Mahalla", as

because the Government of Pakistan has not changed its policy by even the narrowest possible margin in the area. The hard-pressed inhabitants and their leaders called a huge public meeting on August 11th at which they pledged themselves to continue the struggle against colonial rule. This action further infuriated the Pakistani authorities, who launched a vast programme of fresh arrests and imprisonment; the position has, therefore, deteriorated even more in the region. Mr. Mohammad Hussain Unka, the person, who started agitating against British rule as far back as 1930 and became Secretary of the Kalat National Party, is among those arrested recently.

Unka started a newspaper "Bodlan", which was later banned by the British authorities and he himself was sent to prison. After Akbar Bugti, who has been imprisoned for life, and Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and Mir Abdul Karim, whose terms of imprisonment are indeterminate. The Khan of Kalat lives like an exile in Lahore while others, such as Mohammad Hashim Ghilzai and Sher Mohammad Mari have been expelled to wander about like in other places like homeless waifs.

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THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily *Islah* devoted its editorial to a discussion of the importance of the 17th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. It wrote that this session of the General Assembly, generally held during the third Tuesday of September every year, is very important in various ways. The first reason for this can be found in its agenda, which includes such vital matters as disarmament, the banning of nuclear tests and the fight against colonialism; it is also important because a Secretary-General has to be elected for the world-organization.

The paper did not fail in referring to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, pointing out that something has to be done to enable the world body in carrying out its commitments in the Congo and Gaza. The paper drew attention to the fact that the United Nations has to face a deficit of \$ 180 million and that, too, in addition to the large administrative budget of \$86.6 million needed by it for next year. Despite all these difficulties, the paper wrote, one can be sure that many subjects of interest to the developing countries will be dealt with by the General Assembly; these include the expansion of the Technical Assistance Programme, the elimination of diseases and the procurement of better food in large quantities. The paper voiced the hopes of the peoples of the world for the United Nations General Assembly to adopt effective measures and profitable schemes during the next three months.

The paper also stressed the role of the United Nations as the agency which has the difficult job of preserving peace and security in a world torn with mistrust and suspicions. It said that man now controls terribly destructive forces, which may destroy mankind and his civilization. The paper urged the countries of the world, especially the Great Powers to follow the lead of the world organization by composing their differences peacefully and with goodwill. The paper wished success to the United Nations, saying: "Afghanistan, as a loyal Member of the United Nations and a country wishing prosperity and happiness to all humanity, wishes success to the United Nations and hopes that the Member States would try, with goodwill, co-operation and mutual confidence, to settle their differences."

Anis, the evening newspaper, in its editorial discussed the forthcoming elections in Algeria. The paper drew attention to the fact that these elections are being held not to elect a Parliament, but a Constituent Assembly, which will try to frame, within a year, a new Constitution for the country, but if it fails to do so then a new one will be elected. The paper described the duties and prerogatives of the Constituent Assembly and its difference from the Houses of Parliament.

The drama critic of *Islah* reviewed two dramas now being staged at Kabul Nandary; these are Anton Chekhov's "The Bear" and Mr. Lateef's "The Love of an Artist". The critic praised the decor, scenes and acting in these two dramas, both of which are comedies. The drama "Love of an Artist" is a fantasy showing the struggle between love and life.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

THURSDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 11-30 p.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
Teheran—Kabul:
Dep. 5-00 a.m. Arr. Kabul 12-00 noon. L.T.

Dep. Kabul 2-00 p.m.
Arr. Teheran 7-15 p.m.

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Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

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Call For

Development

Work In S. E. Asia

A call for more research and experimentation in tropical regions as a step towards an integral improvement of agriculture and the level of living was made today by Mr. B. Westenberg of the Netherlands in a statement to the F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East now being held in Kuala Lumpur.

He said that although the Netherlands responsibilities in South-West Asia were coming to an end, his country was continuing to contribute to development work in that region.

"The development of agriculture is a problem of paramount importance for the developing economies of this region and for the world as a whole," Mr. Westenberg said.

He said the Netherlands was contributing to such work through F.A.O. and was also participating in projects of a more bilateral nature. These usually involved land reclamation in which the Netherlands had special experience.

HAMMERSKJOLD

AZM FORMS NEW

BRIDGE

The first bridge built in Leopoldville since independence was named on Monday after Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the United Nations Secretary-General who died in an air crash a year ago.

Speaking at the unveiling of a commemorative bronze plaque, given by Sweden, the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, said: "The Hammarskjold bridge, which links two quarters of the town across a small river, will also be a symbol of the restoration of Congolese unity."

The outgoing Premier has been named as Deputy to Mr. El Azm. Five hold ministerial posts for the first time.

The new Government includes three Ministers of the Socialist Baath Party, the Populist Party and the Moslem Brotherhood.

Major-General Aziz Abdel Karim is retained as Interior Minister.

The Congolese President, Mr. Joseph Kasavubu, the chief U.N. representative in the Congo, Mr. Robert Gardiner of Ghana, and the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony.

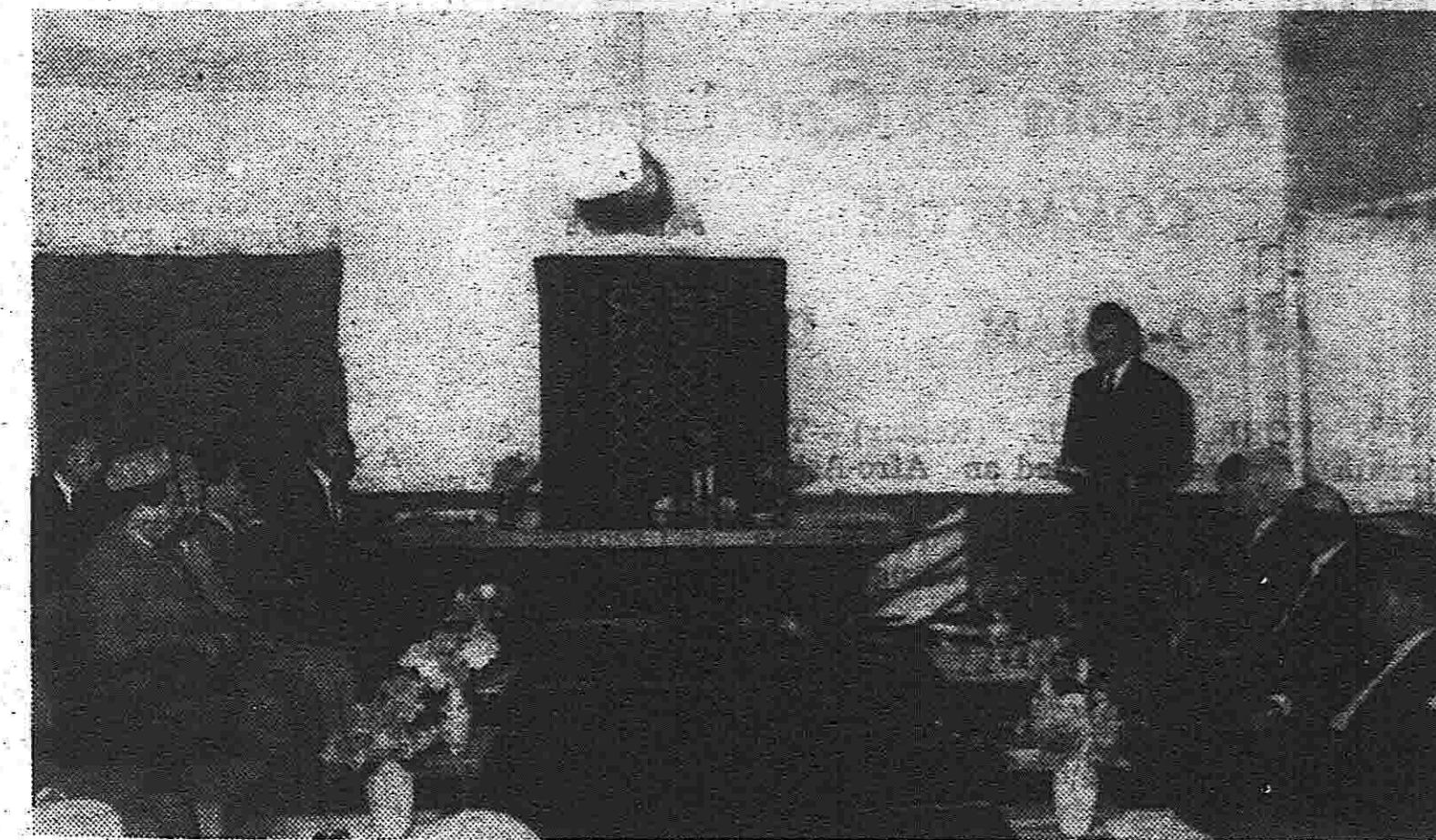
The Congo Government decreed that day of mourning to mark the anniversary of Mr. Hammarskjold's death.

In the afternoon troops of all the United Nations contingents, including men of the Congolese National Army, paraded in the huge Baudouin Stadium in Leopoldville in homage to Mr. Hammarskjold.

Drop In Deaths From Cholera And Smallpox

Deaths from some of the most dreaded quarantinable diseases dropped spectacularly between 1950 and 1960, the World Health Organization said recently.

World deaths from smallpox dropped from 358,456 in 1950 to 59,950 in 1960, deaths from cholera dropped from 212,092 to 32,857 and from plague from 41,796 in 1950 to 6,443 in 1960.



Mr. Janat Gul Gherwal, President of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, presents the annual report for the year 1340 at the annual meeting of the Bank. Mr. Said Shamsuddin Majrooh, President of Tribal Affairs Department, is in the chair.

HUNTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Hunting And Big-Horn Sheep Mountain-Goats

By GULBAZ

Hunting Time

Afghanistan's big game, as I have already mentioned, include the Big-Horn sheep, the Mountain-Goat or 'Markhor' (meaning 'Snake-Eater'), the Ibex, the Mountain-Leopard, and Marco Polo Sheep.

The world record of Big-Horn sheep shot in this part of the world by a Major Stewart, is, so far as I know, 58 inches (horns). The age of the sheep can be ascertained by looking at the 'knots' found on its horns; an animal with seven knots is seven years old. It is even possible to say, by looking at the horns, in what years pasture was good and fodder plentiful because the growth from the previous year's 'knot' will be thinner and more brittle if conditions of food and weather are unfavourable. Mountain sheep are found on mountains, which carry some soil and are not completely bare rock, which the mountain goats prefer. It is, therefore, comparatively easier to hunt sheep than goats and ibex, which may be seen running and gambling on an apparently sheer ledge of rock hundreds of feet high without sufficient footing for even a mouse. They move on almost invisible ledges (except when seen through a pair of binoculars) a few inches wide.

The 'Markhor' is a huge animal, it may stand 5 ft. high at the shoulder with spiral-shaped horns adding another 5 ft. to its height. Markhors differ from ibex and the Canadian and American mountain-goats in the shape of the horns as well as colouring. While the horns of the latter are curved and thinner, those of the Markhor stand straight in spiral-form and are as thick, and even thicker, than the arm of a stout person. The Markhors are born in either reddish-brown or black in colour, but turn pure-white in old age. They are said to live up to the age 30 years and more.

Although medical science has advanced rapidly and traditional and herbal treatments are now scoffed at by nearly everyone, yet I have seen an amazing tonic obtained from the body of the big-horn sheep. This tonic, is derived from a dirty-grey soupy liquid secreted in a small pouch lying next to the animal's bladder. The pouch, the hunters told me, fills up little by little during the summer and its liquid contents are potent when extracted immediately before the rutting season begins. The animal, a mature male, is killed and the pouch is removed; its contents are poured out into a small bowl, as in the case of soups and other fatty-liquids, a thin layer of cream or fatty-film forms on its surface. This 'cream' is skimmed frequently until water alone is left; this happens within a couple of days. The oily matter thus collected is put into a small jar or bottle (it is no more than a few grammes) and a very small amount, as much as can be lifted at the tip of a matchstick, is taken in winter with milk or soup.

Residential

Quarters

(Contd. from page 2)

Murad Khani", which exists even now. This was the place where Sardar Murad Khan Kalandarzi Ghilzai had his house; this prominent personality lived in Kandahar during Ahmad Shah's reign and then shifted to Kabul when Timur Shah came to the throne. He, together with his followers built their homes in a vast area lying on the left bank of the Kabul river. "Guzar-i-Achakzai", is similarly known because tribal chieftains and their followers of Achakzai tribe lived there. All these 'Mahallas' came into being when Kabul became Afghanistan's capital and the ruler took permanent residence here. These, and other residential quarters are known by their original names even now.

Drop In Deaths From

Cholera And Smallpox

Deaths from some of the most dreaded quarantinable diseases dropped spectacularly between 1950 and 1960, the World Health Organization said recently.

World deaths from smallpox dropped from 358,456 in 1950 to 59,950 in 1960, deaths from cholera dropped from 212,092 to 32,857 and from plague from 41,796 in 1950 to 6,443 in 1960.

WORLD BANK AND Portugal's "Colonial War" Kabul News In

I.M.F. MEETINGS

(Contd. from page 2)
more capital will be made available to it.

Afghanistan is one of the countries which is receiving aid from various sources. And an IDA delegation is presently touring the country to study its plans and to review the possibility of granting more credits for its development plans. Such actions will no doubt go a long way in achieving the main economic goal of the U.N. Development Decade, namely to create conditions in which the national income of the developing countries, now averaging 3½ per cent, would be increasing by 5 per cent by 1970.

If the Washington meetings result in extending the fields of activities of these international organizations it will be a great contribution to the prosperity and well being of mankind.

Move To Divide Commonwealth Countries

Macmillan's 'Devious Intrigues' Criticized

HULL, (England), Sept. 19, (Reuters).—Mr. Denis Healey, the Labour Opposition's Commonwealth spokesman, asserted yesterday that the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, had "tried to split one Commonwealth country from another by devious intrigues."

"His public relations men have spread falsehoods about the behaviour of other Commonwealth Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth conference," he said at a meeting here.

Mr. Healey added: "His spokesmen in the Press and on television have said that neither the Commonwealth nor the British people have any right to express their views on the future of our country and the world because the 'top people' have already taken their decision."

The real issue at stage at the conference was the place of honesty in British public life, Mr. Healey said.

Need To Double Grain Output To Keep Pace With Increase In Population F.A.O. Deputy Director's Emphasis At Nutritional Science Congress

LONDON, Sept. 19, (DPA).—Between one-third and one-half of mankind is suffering from hunger or malnutrition, Dr. Norman C. Wright, Deputy Director of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), told 1,400 delegates attending the first International Congress of Nutritional Science and Technology here yesterday.

Dr. Wright said "astronomic additional amounts of food would countries to help their fellow-be needed to keep pace with the men in less fortunate parts of the increase of the world population, world with advice and active assistance estimated by the U.N. to reach 4,000 million by 1980 and 6,000 million by the end of the century."

He said it would be necessary to double grain production and treble the production of animal fat by the end of the 20th century. With the most modern methods, all requirements of the world population could be met, however.

He called on food scientists and either.

In Angola Condemned U.N. COMMITTEE ADOPTS AFRO-ASIAN DRAFT

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (Reuters).—The Committee on Colonialism yesterday voted an Afro-Asian draft resolution calling on the General Assembly to "condemn the mass extermination of the indigenous population of Angola," and request all member States to halt aid to Portugal "and in particular to terminate the supply of arms."

Portugal would be urged to re-action and repressive measures, lease political prisoners in the west African territory, lift restrictions on political parties and to create freely elected institutions aimed at a full transfer of power to the African people.

The draft would also have the Assembly request the Security Council, in the event of Portugal's continuing refusal to implement this and the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with this resolution.

Britain's Sir Hugh Foot, together with the United States and Australian delegates, voted against the draft, after stating that it would not help the people of Angola towards independence.

The three Western delegates also objected to the resolution being introduced while a report by a Special Sub-Committee on Angola was still awaited.

A roll-call vote was requested by the Soviet Union, which was joined by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia in voting for the draft, introduced on Monday.

Britain, the United States, Australia and Italy also took issue with a preambular paragraph of the draft which stated that "the economic life of Angola is to a large extent based on forced labour."

Sir Hugh Foot said this disregarded a report by the International Labour Organization.

The draft condemned the "colonial war" of Portugal in the territory—which Dr. Antonio Salazar's Government regards as a province of the metropolitan action and repressive measures.

KABUL, Sept. 19.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziyaei, the Deputy Minister of Finance appeared before the Finance and Budget Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday morning. He had been summoned to answer questions about the Government Subsidiary Agencies Bill.

KABUL, Sept. 19.—Mr. Azimov, First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, presented to Mr. Benawa, the President of Radio Kabul yesterday morning a number of tape-recordings of Russian music and language lessons. The tapes have been sent by Radio Moscow for the use of Radio Kabul.

P.T. Bank Makes More Profit

KABUL, Sept. 19.—The Pash-tany Tejaraty Bank's net profit during the year 1340 rose by 51 per cent as compared to that of 1339.

A meeting of the General Assembly of the Bank was held yesterday afternoon which was attended by Mr. Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce and Mr. Said Shumsuddin Majrooh, the President of Tribal Affairs Department. Mr. Majrooh presided over the meeting. Mr. Janat Gul Gharwal, the President of the Bank, read a report on the activities of the Bank.

The bank donated 50,000 Afghanis for a building for the Shah Wilayat Mahab shrine in Mazar Sharif, 10,000 Afghanis to the Red Crescent and 10,000 Afghanis to the Institute for Destitutes.

(See picture on Page 3)

NO EXEMPTIONS FOR U.K. FROM ROME TREATY E.E.C. Commission President Rejects Demand

STRASBOURG, Sept. 19, (DPA).—Professor Walter Hallstein, West German President of the European Common Market (EEC) Commission, yesterday rejected a demand that Britain be granted exemptions from the Rome Treaty setting up the E.E.C.

Professor Hallstein was replying, at the joint session of the six-nation European Assembly and the Consultative Assembly of the 16-nation Council of Europe, to a statement by the British Labour Party delegate, Mr. George A. Brown here yesterday morning.

Mr. Brown had argued that it should be possible to add "a few pages" with special provisions for Britain to the Rome Treaty, seeing that it already contained 400 pages of special provisions, in favour of the present six members.

Professor Hallstein said while the E.E.C. recognized the worldwide responsibilities of the Commonwealth, it was unable to concede quantitative safeguards for Commonwealth exports since the agrarian policy of the E.E.C., achieved under great difficulties, would otherwise break down.

The British request was supported by an Australian socialist delegate, Mr. Karl Czernetz, who warned that serious problems may arise if no solutions were found for Indian exports.

A West German Social Democrat delegate, Mr. Will Birkelbach, said possibilities for solving these questions would exist if recessionist tendencies could be avoided and permanent demand be maintained in Europe.



PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture: **GREEN FIRE**; starring Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly and Paul Douglas.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **MARGORIE MORNING STAR**; starring Gene Kelly and Natalie Wood.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ZIMBO**; starring Chitra and Azad.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **LIGHT HOUSE**; starring Nutan, Ashok Kumar and Johnny Walker.

KABUL GOLF

RESULTS

The following are the results of the qualifying round, 18 holes, scratch, medal play for the men's championship held by the Kabul Golf Club last Friday. Thirty-eight players participated, the first 16 qualifying for the Champion Flight and the other 16 for A Flight.

1. J. N. Dhamija 73; 2. C. Brown 73; 3. N. Farris 75; 4. W. Campbell 77; 5. O. af Strom 77; 6. G. Garber 78; 7. E. Seraj 78; 8. M. Beavers 79; 9. A. Tarzi 80; 10. R. Albaugh 81; 11. J. Steeves 82; 12. J. Hampton 82; 13. J. Fabricius 83; 14. D. Malleck 83; 15. H. Leggett 83; 16. R. Miller 84; 17. B. Reardon 84; 18. R. Ferrel 84; 19. D. Davis 85; 20. B. Moore 89; 21. J. Robinson 89; 22. H. Thomas 91; 23. B. Kupitz 92; 24. W. Waffle 92; 25. A. Miller 93; 26. J. Angotti 96; 27. T. Benler 98; 28. P. Pasqualine 98; 29. M. Hyder 98; 30. K. Sheehan 101; 31. R. Ashley 102; 32. T. Stephanson 102.

Kabul Golf Club

ATOMIC REACTORS FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES I.A.E.A. Chief Calls For Safeguards

VIENNA, Sept. 19, (Reuters).—The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, yesterday called for an international safeguards system for atomic reactors serving peaceful purposes.

Dr. Eklund, speaking at the opening here of the sixth annual session of the Agency's general conference, said present bilateral agreements on safeguards still by-passed the important function of the agency.

Delegates from 77 member nations are taking part in the session. The Afghan delegation is headed by Professor Kakar, Dean of the Faculty of Science.

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—ADVT.